ACT/049/006

INTERPACE
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THE PLAN OF OPERATION

for the

CLINTON MINE

LEHI - UTAH COUNTY

UTAH

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION

The information and data provided in this plan is Confidential, and shall be treated as privileged information between applicant and requesting agency. No portion of this data shall be released to any source, for any reason, unless by expressed permission of the applicant.

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I. DEFINITION OF TERMS USED IN THIS APPLICATION

RECLAMATION - The elimination, or abatement of undesirable on or off site conditions resulting from surface disturbances. Can be basic or long term and of varying conditions.

REHABITATION or RESTORATION - The effort required or involved for development of surface mined land for specialized uses.

CATEGORIES of RESTORED LAND USE

A. CROPLAND - Grading to a more nearly level topography, providing 4 to 6 inches of top soil, providing for adequate water runoff, fertilize to provide satisfactory initial growth.

B. RANGELAND - Blend and contour grades with surrounding area, treatment of soil to support growth of grasses.

C. WILDLIFE - Strike off or blend grades with surrounding area, provision of ground covers and trees for protective cover for wild game. May include water holes.

II. INTRODUCTION

Full Cycle Surface Mining and Reclamation is not new to INTERPACE CORPORATION. We have long realized responsible management of our mining properties involves the maximum utilization of our natural resources, and the practice of reclamation to protect our national environment. Mining systems involving backfilling, restoration, revegetation of mined areas, effluent, and emission discharge controls have been implemented. This has required careful planning, as well as additional expense. However, we know this is an important function within our operation which is invaluable.

This Operating Plan has been prepared to present a general mining approach for this mine, and the methods to restore the area. This plan has been prepared in compliance with the Mined Land Reclamation Act of the State of Utah, Title 40-8, effective May 14, 1975, and, the General Rules and Regulations implemented by the Utah State Board of Oil, Gas, and Mining.

III. GENERAL INFORMATION

The Clinton Mine is located in Utah County, about 36 miles southwest of Salt Lake City, and 5 miles west of Lehi, Utah. It is accessible via Redwood Road (High 68) to the intersection of Highways 68 & 73, or Interstate 15 south to Lehi, and then west on Highway 73. The shale deposit is located within the Beverly Hills District, an area long noted for its clay and shale production.

The minable shales occur in narrow elongated beds. These beds have a general east/west strike with a 60-90 degree dip to the north. The proven outline of the deposit extends about a mile and a quarter with varying widths up to 150 feet.

Dynamic alteration in the clay strata is directly related to the intensity of folding. The heat and pressure caused by folding of the competent beds appears to have been absorbed by the shale beds causing metasamatic replacement or alteration. Subsequent faulting and displacement compound the complexity of the structure.

The shale is mined from the Manning Canyon formation. The upper minable portion of the bed is grey, to red, grading into a buff brown color. Below the zone of oxidation, the shale grades into a grey or black material. These shales are among the finest available for structural clay products. Few minable shales or clay exhibit the favorable ceramic qualities of these shales. Mineral and Ceramic engineers refer to this shale as "the Correct-all Clay".

This deposit was first discovered and located in 1904. Utah Fireclay Company operated the property continuously for 49 years. Interpace Corporation acquired the property in 1960 by way of merger, and has continued producing quality shales since. The ownership consists of 3 Placer and 6 Lode Mining Claims for a total of 540 acres.

This shale is transported by truck to Interpace's Harrisville Plant where it is used in the manufacturing of structural face brick and speciality items. Lesser amounts of the shale are also sold to other local clay consumers for structural clay products, and special applications.

The reserves of useable shale in this deposit can only be estimated as significant. Examinations indicate that although the altered zone is relatively large, the quality of the shales varys from bed to bed. Uses for newly developed shale is therefore largely dependent on extractive cost, ease of availablilty, and structural clay product demands.